### A SPRING SONG.

The blithsome Spring is coming
And the mellow sunlight falls
Where the golden bees are humming
In their honeysuckle halls—
Where the coaxing little song-birds
Woo their mates amid the trees,
And the music of their love-words
Pass like echoes on the breeze.

Young flowers with dew are laden—
Tell-tale relics of the sighs
Of some little fairy maiden
Who was courted 'neath the skies
When mortal folks were sleeping,
And through leafy flower and dell
Sly, merry stars were peeping—
Watchers who will never tell.

Skies of Summer may be brighter,
Fairer flowers beneath them grow,
And its breezy touch be lighter
Than the Spring winds' vigorous blow—
But Springtime kills the cold days;
Decks the meadows and the bowers;
And when dying, in its old days,
Leaves us summer and its flowers.

## Rural Topics.

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Correspondence is solicited to this column. Communications addressed to the Rural Department of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C., will be appreciated.]

The conductor of *Rural Topics* is very desirous that the publisher of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE should be placed in possession of the address of either the Master, Secretary, or Lecturer of each and every Subordinate Grange, so that a copy of the paper may be furnished for perusal by its members. It is proposed to make the paper a welcome visitor to the home of every member of the Order, and the *Rural Topics* column will, if possible, be kept up to the progressive plane of other departments of the paper.

GRAFTING: ITS PURPOSES.—Grafting is employed as a method of propagating or increasing plants which will not reproduce themselves in all their characteristics from seed, and which are difficult to propagate by cuttings. For instance, if it is desired to multiply the Newtown pippin apple or the Seckel pear, we will be unable to do so by sowing the seeds of these respective fruits; neither can they be profitably increased by the same process with which we propagate a willow—by cuttings of the young branches; therefore grafting is resorted to as a ready means of multiplying the particular varieties required.

Grafting is also employed as a means of adding vigor to weak or slender growing plants. This is accomplished by choosing a stock of well-known vigorous growth. For instance, weak growing roses, such as La Pactole, when grafted upon strong growing briars or other equally vigorous kinds, produce better growths and finer flowers than they do when raised from cuttings. This practice of grafting with the special purpose of imparting greater vigor is not systematically applied to fruiting plants, although some cultivators of the grape-vine have found great advantages to be derived by grafting certain comparatively weak growing varieties, such as the Delaware, upon more robust kinds, such as the Clinton. The grafting of grapes is now being extensively practiced in Europe, the stocks used being mostly our American species and varieties. This is done because some kinds of our native species resist the attacks of the phylloxera or root louse, so destructive to the vines of Europe.

Again, grafting is employed for an opposite purpose to the last mentioned—that is, for the repression of vigorous growth, and through that to hasten and increase the production of fruit. This is in some cases known as the dwarfing process, and results in securing technically-called dwarf trees. Instances may be noted, such as the dwarf pear, which is produced by grafting pear shoots on quince stocks, and the dwarf cherry, which is produced by grafting our large fruited cherries upon a weaker growing European species known as the Mahalab cherry. This process is in accordance with a well-established law in vegetable physiology, that repression of growth is favorable to early maturity.

Grafting is also usefully employed in testing seedling fruits, in so far that by grafting a shoot of a young seedling apple upon an old bearing apple tree the process will cause an earlier fruiting condition of the shoot thus grafted as compared with the fruiting condition of the seedling. It is a common observation that seedling orange and lemon trees will not bear fruit until they are grafted. This is not, however, strictly true; the grafting of these with scions from bearing plants will have a tendency to hasten the fruiting period and insure a good variety of fruit, provided the scion has been obtained from a good kind, but it does not follow that seedling oranges or lemons will not fruit if time is allowed for them to do so. Some of the finest oranges in the groves of Florida are from seedlings which have never been grafted. Allowing seedings to fruit is the only way to get improved varieties.

Grafting is only successful when the stock and scion are nearly related. It can only be practically useful with varieties of the same species, species of the same genus, or genera of the same natural order. In the latter class there are many exceptions, and in all the results are very varied.

The operation known as *budding* is subject to the same laws as that of grafting. Inarching is also another method of reaching the same results.

FAILURES IN MAKING LAWNS.—Numerous reasons may be assigned for failures in getting a good set of grass on a lawn, such as poor, shallow soil, bad seed, dry seasons, want of timely cutting, and consequent overgrowth of weeds; but perhaps the more frequent of all reasons for failure is the pernicious practice of sowing oats or similar grains with the seed. This is done—so it is maintained by those who favor the practice—in order to shade the grass, but why grass should require shading more than oats is not explained; with equal propriety it might be said that Indian corn should be planted in order to shade the oats.

What the young grass plant really requires is moisture in the soil, and any stronger growing plant, such as the oat, only tends to decrease the moisture, and thus injures the grass crop. There is no difficulty whatever in securing good thick set lawns if the proper kinds of grass are used and nothing else, and sown at the proper time. In northern localities spring is the best season, and in more southern regions the months of August and September will be best.

It is not unusual for spring sown lawns to require mowing in from four to six weeks after sowing, and a good looking lawn secured in two months; but this cannot be expected where oats or any other grain is mixed with the seed.

ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR LAWNS.—A prevailing error in planting lawns of not more than one or two acres in extent is that of selecting trees of the largest growth, which soon become a serious evil, and one which is not easily remedied except by their entire removal, which is sometimes, although reluctantly, done. Ornamental grounds depend quite as much for their beauty on the stretch of unobstructed grassy lawn as upon trees and shrubs. The skillful combination of trees and grass forms the art of landscape gardening, so far as planting is concerned, and no small part of this art consists in the selection of trees, which, both in form and size of growth, are best adapted to the size and disposition of the grounds to be ornamented.

The following list embraces only medium sized trees, well fitted for limited lawns and ornamental grounds:

*Acer campestre*, the European field maple, is one of the most desirable of small trees for its dense foliage and symmetrical habit of growth. *Acer palmatum*, an elegant Japan species. *Acer polymorphum*, also from Japan; there are numerous elegant varieties of this species, all highly interesting and ornamental. *Acer striatum*, the striped barked maple or Moosewood, is a native species, conspicuous in winter on account of its beautifully striped bark. *Cercis Canadensis*, the Judas tree, well known for its early spring flowering and handsome summer foliage. *Cornus florida*, the large flowering dogwood. *Cornus mascula*, the Cornelian cherry; the variegated form of this species is one of the finest of all hardy variegated leafed trees. *Shepherdia argentea*, the Buffalo-berry, has an abundance of scarlet fruit, which are sometimes eaten for their acidity. *Fagus sylvatica asplenifolia*, the cut-leafed beach, is a very unique ornamental plant. *Chionanthus virginica*, the fringe tree, has curious flowers, as if cut out of white paper. *Halesia tetraptera*, the silver-bell or snow-drop tree, so named from its numerous bell-like flowers. *Kolreuteria paniculata*, a Japan plant, having finely pinnated leaves, yellow flowers, and bladdery seed vessels. *Magnolia glauca*, the fragrant swamp magnolia. *Magnolias, conspicua, Soulangeana*, and *Lenne*, are spring flowering kinds of much beauty. *Ptelea trifoliata*, the hop tree, both useful and ornamental. *Pyrus prunifolia*, the Siberian crab apple; there are several varieties of this species, mostly compact growing trees of medium size, well adapted for ornamenting lawns, and at the same time yielding useful fruits.

CURRANT BORER.—In some parts of the country the culture of currant bushes has been abandoned on account of their continued destruction by a small caterpillar which bores into the center of the young branches and frequently attacks older stems. These insects are most partial to the red currant, yet the black currant, and even the gooseberry, is sometimes attacked. Not only do the broken stems, so weakened as to be unable to stand upright, but also the sickly appearance of the foliage, tell of the presence of the insect. Bending the stalks will also generally give the needed information, as the affected ones bend the more readily. The hollows in the stalk give evidence of their previous or present work.

The best remedy is to cut off the infested parts and burn them. This should be done early in May; if later, some of the earliest moths might escape; if earlier, the pruner could not discriminate so well between healthy and diseased stems.

FORWARDING LIMA BEANS.—Mr. Benjamin G. Smith said, that having been quite successful in the cultivation of this vegetable he had been frequently asked for his method. He sows the seed about the middle of April, (being careful to place the eye down,) in what are known as "cucumber boxes" filled with loam, five seeds in each. The boxes are without bottoms, six inches in height, seven inches square at the top, and eight inches square at the lower part, and are made of half-inch stuff. They cost six dollars and a half per hundred, and his have already been in use ten years. He was first to use them to forward Lima beans, and finds them invaluable for this purpose. When the beans are planted the boxes are placed in the cold grapery. (A greenhouse or a glass covered frame would answer the same purpose.) When the plants are about two feet high the ground is prepared and the poles are set out, and a hole large enough to receive the box is made at the foot of each. A box is then lifted on a shovel and placed in the hole and the shovel withdrawn. The box is then removed by lifting up; the object of making the top an inch smaller than the bottom being to permit this. It is not advisable to set out the young plants before the 1st of June (in the vicinity of Boston), but this is as early as the seed can be planted out doors, and by forwarding in this way five weeks can be gained, and the beans can be had fresh from the garden from the middle of August to the middle of October. The Lima bean is a tropical plant and requires a long season. Any surplus can be dried for winter use, and when soaked can hardly be distinguished from fresh beans. In saving the seed the earliest beans should be carefully selected. Young cucumber and melon plants can be forwarded in the same manner.—*Transactions Mass. Horticultural Society.*

PÆONIES.—The fashionable flower gardens of the present day are gorgeous in their summer array of what are absurdly termed *foliage plants*, such as coleus, achyranthus, and alternantheras, and similar tender plants, which require careful nursing during winter, and cannot be risked in the flower garden until fine summer weather prevails. Depending entirely upon the beauty of foliage, they become somewhat monotonous in appearance, and when the first hoar frost of autumn blackens their tender shoots, their interest is gone, and their removal causes but little regret.

The time honored mixed flower border, where roses, flowering shrubs of various kinds, chrysanthemums, phloxes, pæonies, and many other hardy flowering plants were arranged, was never devoid of interest; each recurring week witnessed the development of new beauties; fading flowers and opening blossoms succeeded each other in quick progression, and the flower border was daily welcomed as a "thing of beauty" and a "joy forever."

Foremost among these gay old-fashioned flowers are the herbaceous pæonies. A recent writer on these plants remarks that "it is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom and the Rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected." The pæonies possess everything that is desirable as an ornamental flowering herbaceous plant; they are perfectly hardy, and are able to take care of themselves; the colors of the flowers are varied and the double flowering kinds have among them flowers of great size and perfect in form as a full blossomed rose; the white varieties are singularly beautiful and attractive, and brighten the garden in June beyond all other hardy flowers.

Their improvement has not been neglected; many fine varieties have been produced of late years, all of which may be secured at very reasonable cost. A few of the best named varieties are *Festiva*, a fine white flower. *Papillionacea*, the largest and best white. *Modeste*, fine formed, rose color. *Ambrose Verschaffelt*, very fine, sweet scented. *Whitleji*, fragrant white. *Delicatissima*, delicate flesh color. *Humei*, very double, rose color. *Charles Verdier*, fine shaped, cupped like a dahlia. *Fulgida*, free flowering crimson, and *Delachii*, a fine dark crimson variety.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.—This European grass is present in many pastures and hay meadows, but it yields only a scanty portion of herbage, and is not particularly well relished by animals, although it is eaten along with other grasses. It has been sown in cow and sheep pastures for the purpose of giving a sweet flavor to butter and mutton, a proceeding which has not proved very effective. When cut for hay it emits a pleasant sweet scent during the process of drying, owing to the presence of a fragrant resinous principle called *coumarin*, the same that gives fragrance to the Tonka bean, and the Melilot. This fragrance being developed during the drying process, is therefore not imparted to secretions resulting from eating the green herbage.

LEMON JUICE.—The London *Lancet* says that few people know the value of lemon-juice. A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will cure it in a few days; it should be renewed night and morning. A free use of lemon-juice and sugar will always relieve a cough. Most people feel poorly in the spring, but if they would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week—with or without sugar, as they like—they would find it better than any medicine.

SELECTION OF VEGETABLES.—Peter B. Mead, formerly editor of the *Horticulturist*, writing on vegetables in the *Rural New Yorker*, gives the following list as best:

The earliest kinds of corn are the Dolly Dutton, Tom Thumb, and Early Marblehead. These have small ears, and at best can only furnish a taste until better come. Next to the earliest is the Triumph, and after that the Washington Market, by some called the Egyptian. For a late sort the Stowell's Evergreen is not surpassed. Of bush squashes there is none so good as the green-striped Bergen. It is fit to eat when not much larger than a walnut, and continues good until late. Next in order is the Summer Crook-neck and the Scollop or Patty Pan. These must be eaten when young, or before the shell gets hard. For running squashes the Hubbard or the Perfect Gem are the best.

Among peas Bliss' American Wonder is the best dwarf. To follow this the Alpha may be selected, which is scarcely surpassed in excellence by any pea, early or late. Add to these the Champion of England, and for the small garden we need nothing more. These three kinds, if sown at the same time, will follow each other in regular succession.

Of cucumbers the little Early Russian is not surpassed in quality, is very productive, and the edible part equals that of many kinds more than twice its size. Another good variety is the White Spine.

The tomato list is very extended. The Acme is one of the best and most useful in the list.

Of peppers, the Cayenne is grown for red pepper and the Bird or Chili for pepper-sauce, and the Sweet Mountain will do for pickling.

If confined to one kind of lettuce I should grow the Tom Thumb, an early small-headed variety, with a delicious, nutty flavor. Adding another, it would be the Boston Market or the Golden Stone Head, and for summer use the American Gathering is the best of all. The last does not make so solid a head as the preceding, but it is very tender, fine flavored, and altogether a beautiful plant. With late sowings it is better to be sown in drills where it is to remain and be thinned out.

Of radishes, the French Breakfast radish is the only one that will be needed in the small garden, except that the Scarlet Chinese may be sown in the fall for use in winter. It will keep as well as a turnip.

FOREST TREE PLANTING.—Hints regarding the value of different kinds of timber are of much interest to those who are about to plant forest trees. So far as belts and clumps of trees are introduced solely for shelter and their ameliorating influences on local climates, any rapid growing tree will answer the requirements; but when these requirements can be equally well secured and at the same time valuable timber trees employed which may at some time be profitably removed—as growth compels a thinning out of the trees—a judicious selection of the kinds is commendable. As furnishing an item in this connection, it is stated that the black birch is rapidly coming into use as a substitute for walnut. The birch is a close-grained and handsome wood, which can be easily stained to resemble walnut. It is just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly if not all the purposes to which black walnut is at present applied. Birch is susceptible of a beautiful polish equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture. As with most other trees, there is a great difference in the color and qualities of their timber, according to the soils and situations in which they grow. Where the land is high and dry the wood is firm and clear, but if the land is low and wet the wood of this birch has a tendency to be soft and of a bluish color.

APPLES.—The following-named varieties, according to the catalogue of the American Promological Society, are generally approved in the States designated: At the North and East the Baldwin, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Early Harvest, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Hubbardston, Sweet Bough, Red Astrachan, Rhode Island Greening, and Talman Sweet, have a large and strong vote. In the Western States: Ben Davis, Carolina Red June, Early Harvest, Gilpin, Jonathan, Maiden's Blush, Red Astrachan, Rawle's Janet, Smith's Cider, and Winesap, are popular varieties. In the South the most generally approved apples are Ben Davis, Buckingham, Carolina Red June, Early Harvest, Green Cheese, Horse, Julian, Mangum, Red Astrachan, Nickajack, Shockley, Sops of Wine, and Stevenson's Winter.

WHERE THE TIMBER GOES.—To make shoe-pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech, and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of bricks consumes 24,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forests about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represents 800,000 trees, and their annual repairs consume 300,000 more. The ties of railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all the railroads would cost $45,000,000 with a yearly expenditure of $15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways in which American forests are going. There are others. The manufacture of packing boxes, for instance, costs, in one year, $22,000,000, while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements, is valued at more than $100,000,000.—*Industrial World.*

### HAREM OF THE WEALTHIEST TURK.

We remain several days in Edremit, while preparing for the ascent of Mount Ida, and made excursions in the suburbs, which consist chiefly of olive groves and cemeteries. On the smooth roads that wound under the olives we always met a variety of travelers—Turkish gentlemen on horseback, attended by a train of servants; officers of the army, finely mounted; caravans of camels, gypsies driving trains of pack mules, and farmers in their rude carts with solid wheels drawn by oxen or buffaloes. Late one afternoon in a retired grove we were confronted by the harem of the wealthiest Turk in Edremit, returning from a neighboring town. The carraige held the more elderly ladies, but the younger ones, to the number of about half a doxen, were mounted man fashion on spirited horses, each of which was attended by a Greek servant. They were dressed in white robes, which draped but did not conceal the form; and the yashmaks or veils which they wore were not transparent like those of the beauties of Constantinople, for the traditions of the harem are still respected in the interior of the land. At sight of us, the portly matrons in the carraige quickly covered their faces, but the younger Circassians in the saddle, slender girls of eighteen or twenty, returned full upon us the dazzling pomp of their beauty, that singular beauty which dwells in cold feature, haughty spirit, and still, luminous eyes.—*New York Times.*

### THE MAJESTY OF TEXAS LAW.

There is a Justice of the Peace out in Crosby county. Week before last he found a man guilty of shooting a bull that did not belong to him, and fined him $75. "Why, Jedge," said the doomed man, "I haven't got no $75; I can't pay no such fine" "The State of Texas put me in this office to find out a way to make men pay their fines. You will cut cedar poles until you have cut enough to satisfy the majesty of the law," replied the justice. "But, Jedge, what use has the State of Texas got for cedar poles?" "It's this court who needs them cedar poles to build a fence. I'll take the poles and settle with the State of Texas for them." And the poor devil is cutting cedar poles for the State of Texas now.—*Texas Siftings.*

### ANCIENT RACES OF AMERICA.

In a recent lecture, Prof. Newberry, drawing his materials from the mounds, inclosures and other relics of the west, distinguished three distinct races which preceded the Indians on this Continent. It was long held that the latter were aboriginal—autochthonous; but as the wave of civilization pushed its way westward relics were discovered of races now nearly extinct, whose state of culture must have been far higher than that of their warlike conquerors. These races, respectively known as mound-builders, the house-builders and the Aztecs, occupied the whole region of the Mississippi valley and the table-lands of the west, together with the arable fields of Mexico, Central America, and Peru. From the configuration of the skeleton, and from the sculptures exhumed in their mounds it was apparent that they were of physical type very unlike their conquerors, the Indians, and equally unlike any of the Asiatic races. Remains of vast fortifications and large inclosures which must have contained public buildings were discovered. They were builders of cities, workers of mines, and manufacturers of woven fabrics, although but few traces of their skill in the latter department were found in the mounds of sepulture that they left behind when driven out by their barbaric enemies. Prof. Newberry argued from the shape of some of these inclosures representing animals now extinct that their occupation of the country was contemporary with the mastodon, of which the Indian has only preserved vague traditions. It was evident that they possessed large and populous cities, so numerous as to be within sight of each other in some sections of the country, and he was inclined to regard certain tribes of Indians in the west as probably their lineal decendants.

### TRAFFIC IN CHINESE WOMEN.

An Australian Chinaman, when anxious to have a wife of his own nation, sends a letter to an agent in Hong Kong. The following is a condensed translation of one of these epistles: "I want a wife. She must be a maiden under twenty years of age, and must not have left her father's house. She must have never read a book, and her eyelashes must be half an inch in length. Her teeth must be as sparkling as the pearls of Ceylon. Her breath must be like unto the scents of the magnificent odorous groves of Java, and her attire must be from the silken weavers of the Ka-Li-Ching, which are on the banks of the greatest river in the world—the overflowing Yang-tse-Kiang." The price of a Chinese woman delivered in Sydney is £38, but two Chinese women only cost £52, therefore the heathen Chinese import the women in couples. The importer never sees his women before they arrive, and then he generally selects the best looking one. The other is shown around to a number of well-to-do Chinamen, and, after they have inspected her, she is submitted to what may be called public auction. At a recent sale at Sydney a young girl, aged about 19, was offered, and after some spirited bidding, she was purchased by a wealthy Chinese storekeeper, whose place of business is in one of the leading towns of New South Wales, for £120. The melancholy aspect of the Celestial girl, as she went away in company with the man who purchased her, was deplorable to the last degree.—*North China Herald.*

### VENETIAN WOMEN.

Being almost wholy uneducated, the Venetian lady is naturally an inveterate gossip. Her tongue wags eternally, and can only wag about the small talk of her native town, for all beyond it is an unknown world to her. Every afternoon she goes to a reception of a friend, when she is not herself receiving. At these receptions there are twenty or thirty women, and one or two stray men. Each fresh arrival is handed round to be kissed by all the ladies, and when a visitor goes those who remain pick her to pieces as crows do carrion. Strangers—and in this they include even Italians who are not Venetians—they regard with distrust and dislike. They appear to be on friendly terms with them, but behind their backs they sneer and jeer at them. No matter how long they may have resided here, the line of demarkation is kept up. As the Venetian ladies talk patois among themselves, and as many of them are unable to talk anything else they never get over a feeling of awkwardness and constraint when with those whose language is the pure Italian. When not either at home or visiting, the ladies are seated on the Piazza of St. Marc, where they meet the men of their acquaintance and interchange notes.

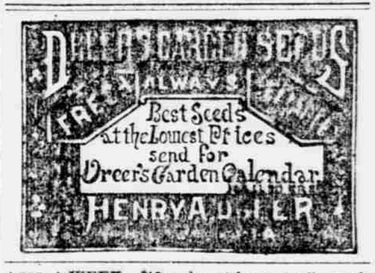
### WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

After Joseph Musser, of Lewisburg, (Me.,) failed in business and became poor his wife put her wits to work as to ways and means to make a living. She organized an improvement party of one, got herself a knitting machine, and went to work herself at knitting. She soon found that she got more work than one machine could do, and she bought another and another, until now she has a regular knitting factory, and is doing a profitable business.

### STRANGE THINGS IN FLORIDA.

A shark recently captured near Tampa had seven rows of teeth, and weighed 700 pounds. A Fort Ogden man has a contract to deliver 5,000 alligator hides to a St. Louis firm by May 1. Dr. Wilcox has discovered two more teeth belonging to his mastodon, which weigh about ten pounds, and are said to be smooth and handsome. They measure five by six inches. Capt. Richard Boot, of Old Tampa, has grafted in a grape-fruit tree six varieties of the citrus family, and growing from the same stump we find the shaddock, lemon, lime, citron, sweet and sour oranges. Capt. C. A. Bryan, of Tallahassee, has a strange but beautiful anomaly in his flower garden. A large rose bloomed on one of his bushes, and when the leaves began to fall from it four small but complete roses appeared in the centre, and now on the end of the stem where the large rose grew may be seen four fully-developed roses, not larger than a gold dollar.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.*

When a couple make up their minds to get married it may called a tie vote.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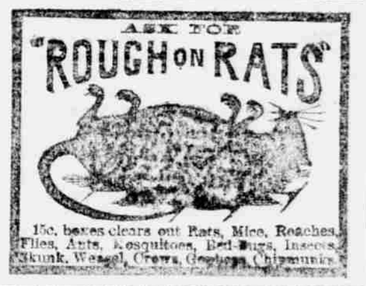


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Ration money promptly collected.

### Furlough Rations.

Amounts due collected without unnecessary delay. Such claims cannot be collected without the furlough.

### Horses Lost in Service.

Claims of this character promptly attended to. Many claims of this character have been erroneously rejected. Correspondence in such cases is respectfully invited.

### Bounty and Pay.

Collections promptly made.

### Property taken by the Army in States not in Insurrection.

Claims of this character will receive special attention, provided they were filed before January 1, 1880. If not filed prior to that date they are barred by statute of limitation.

In addition to the above we prosecute Military and Naval claims of every description, procure Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, attend to business before the General Land Office and other Bureaus of the Interior Department, and all the Departments of the Government.

We invite correspondence from all interested, assuring them of the utmost promptitude, energy, and thoroughness in all matters intrusted to our hands.

GEORGE E. LEMON.

REFERENCES:

As this may reach the hands of some persons unacquainted with this House, we append hereto, as specimens of the testimony in our possession, copies of letters from several gentlemen of political and military distinction, and widely known throughout the United States:

BELVIDERE, ILL., *October* 24, 1875.

I take great pleasure in recommending Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, now of Washington, D. C., to all persons who may have claims to settle or other business to prosecute before the Departments at Washington. I know him to be throughly qualified, well acquainted with the laws, and with Department rules in all matters growing out of the late war, especially in the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's Offices. I have had occasion to employ him for friends of mine, also, in the soliciting of Patents, and have found him very active and successful. As a gallant officer during the war and an honorable and successful practitioner, I recommend him strongly to all who may need his services.

S. A. HURLBUT, M. C.,
*Fourth Congressional District Illinois,*
*Late Major-General U. S. Vols.*

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 17, 1879.

Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, attorney and agent for the collection of war claims at Washington city, is a thorough, able, and exceedingly well-informed man of business, of high character, and entirely responsible. I believe that the interests of all having war claims requiring adjustment cannot be confided to safer hands.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.
*President.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* —, 1875.

From several years' acquaintance with Captain GEORGE E. LEMON of this city, I cheerfully commend him as a gentleman of integrity and well qualified to attend to the collection of bounty and other claims against the Government. His experience in that line give him superior advantages.

W. P. SPRAGUE, M. C.,
*Fifteenth District of Ohio.*
JAS. D. STRAWBRIDGE, M. C.,
*Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 1, 1878.

We, the undersigned, having an acquaintance with Captain GEORGE E. LEMON for the past few years, and a knowledge of the systematic manner in which he conducts his extensive business, and of his reliability for fair and honorable dealings connected therewith, cheerfully commend him to claimants generally.

A. V. RICE, *Chairman*
*Committee on Invalid Pensions, House Reps.*
W. F. SLEMONS, M. C.,
*Second District of Ark,*
W. P. LYNDE, M. C.,
*Fourth District of Wis.*
R. W. TOWNSHEND, M. C.,
*Nineteenth District of Ill.*

☞ Any person desiring information as to my standing and responsibility will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his own vicinity or Congressional District.

# PATENTS.

GEORGE E. LEMON, Att'y at Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Send sketch or model for Preliminary Examination and Opinion as to Patentability, for which No Charge is made. If reported patentable, no charge for services Unless Successful. Send for Pamphlet of Instructions.

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